

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

The Sons of Liberty in Court.

The trial of H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, commenced before the Military Commission in that city, on the 27th September. We have determined to publish a portion of the evidence elicited on the occasion; and we would earnestly urge everybody to give the record a careful consideration, keeping in mind that Dodd, Harrison, Bingham, Bowles, Milligan, Humphrey, Gatling, etc. are all for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees:

Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the order of the Sons of Liberty. He was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost Marshal, to learn the particulars of the organization, and had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of January, 1864; was regularly initiated into the order of the Sons of Liberty. This was about the 5th or 6th of June; was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of the Grand Council of this State; first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel; had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt. The letter was produced in Court. The conversation was had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective who was to be assassinated. Dodd said that such men would have to be disposed of. The persons connected in this matter at that time were Mr. Dodd, Harrison, Dr. Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphrey and R. J. Gatling. There were a number of others whose names the witness could not remember. Persons were not admitted to the meeting of the order of the Sons of Liberty without a password; witness was at the time Secretary of the Grand Council for the State of Kentucky; was appointed by the chief officer of the State, Judge Bullitt, and still holds the position, if such an office exists. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization. It was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done. There was to be a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return, at which Coffin was expected to be present.

At the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin. Only one man responded—McBride, from Evansville, Ind.—who thought he knew Coffin. He could not join Dodd. The witness, Bowles, Dodd and Milligan, went to Hamilton, but Coffin could not be found. There were two meetings on the day referred to. At the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty. A number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, and that it was to be restored by force of arms. They expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The rebel prisoners in these States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals. The number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 60,000 to 75,000 in Indiana. Illinois was counted on as having a considerable number, and Missouri was believed to be almost unanimous. Ohio was not much counted on. Bowles told the witness that he had his command organized into companies and regiments; saw Bowles at Louisville. He was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in the manufacture of hand-grenades and Greek fire, which were to be used in destroying Government property. Bowles said that the Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the Government warehouse at Louisville and of the Government steamers.

The programme of the meeting of the Order in Chicago in July was given by the witness who said Dodd had told him that Chicagoans had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; seize the arsenals in those States; arm the rebel prisoners released, and also members of the Order and unite at Louisville. The uprising was to be general in those States and in Missouri, and as much of Kentucky as possible. The date was not fixed definitely, as they were governed in regard to awaiting for the rebel armies to cooperate with them.

At a conference with Bowles, Milligan and Walker, it was determined to go ahead on the 15th or 17th of August, and carry out the plan agreed upon, and eventually unite at Louisville. At the Chicago meeting of the order, there were present Judge Bullitt, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett, of St. Louis, Dodd and John C. Walker. They agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 17th of August, as should finally be determined by Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander of the order, whom they were sworn to obey. Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphries Major Generals for Indiana, Bullitt had attempted to communicate with Col. Jesse, and a rebel Col. Siphert on parole in Kentucky, was initiated into the order, and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy. At Chicago they agreed that the order was to meet openly in the Mass Democratic Meetings, and on the day of the uprising, August 6th, were to have a Mass Meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme—the design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Confederacy. Bowles talked privately about a Northwest Confederacy.

The Constitution, rituals, &c., of the order were exhibited to the witness, and identified as the genuine work of the order; also the roll of members of the order in Indianapolis, found in Dodd's office, which had been shown to the witness by Harrison, the Grand Secretary. Without concluding the examination of Mr. Stidger, the Court adjourned to 8 A. M., to-morrow.

Indianapolis, September 28th.—Felix G. Stidger, a witness for the Government, continued his testimony. Saw Mr. Harrison at Dodd's. He complained that the order was dilatory in their uprising against the Government; believed that they had not arms enough to be of service; Dodd said that they did not openly resist he'd be damned if he would live under the present Administration. This was about the last Friday in July.—Harrison was Grand Secretary of the State of Indiana. In respect to the contemplated assassination of Coffin, he said they expected to find him at Hamilton, at the Vallandigham meeting; pick a quarrel with him, if possible, and shoot him.

The roll of the Parent Temple of Marion county, Indiana, was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. M. Harrison, H. H. Dodd,

Joseph Ristine and Dr. Athon. A letter was written to Dodd, Bowles and Ristine, signed Dick, supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying that he was a United States detective, and reported everything they did. Wilson met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country; an old gentleman by the name of Allen county, Mr. Everett, of Vanderburg county, Mr. Leach, of the Burnt District, Union county, Mr. Myers, of Laporte county, and Mr. A. D. Koga, of New Amsterdam. The witness became acquainted with these persons on the 14th of June; was not sure that Mr. Lassalle, of Cass county was there. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States. J. G. Davis was elected on the same day.

Mr. H. Heffren was a member of the Order; witness met him at Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana. He was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment; told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the Order together at any time they might think proper, and also said that the object and interest of the organization was to co-operate with the Confederate forces. The first time he saw the witness he took him for a Commissioner from the Confederate forces; told witness that there were seven regiments of Forrest's men disbanded in Kentucky to remain at home for a time, and to concentrate when necessary. A gentleman asked Heffren why a certain lady was sent to Salem, Ind. He said they expected trouble in Kentucky, and it would be safer in Salem, Ind., than in Kentucky. He met a man by the name of Piper in Louisville, who said he resided in Springfield, Ill. He was a member of the Order, and said he was on the staff of Vallandigham. Piper was present at the meeting of the Grand Council in Kentucky, and assisted in opening the meeting. He said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, was their chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Captain Hines, of the rebel army, had had charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time. Hines was then in Canada waiting for the order to be given, and the time to come. Hines was afterward captured by John Morgan. Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; that they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of negroes, the members of the Order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Leagues, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that the resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois.

A conical shell, about the size of a 32-pawder, was here handed to the witness. He said he saw a similar shell to that at Bocking's room at the Louisville Hotel, about the 20th or 30th of June. Bowles, Kallus, Charley Miller and others were there. The lower part or butt of the shell, which being unscraped, showed another, inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder. Round this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose and furnished with a percussion cap, caused an explosion on its striking or falling on any object. This internal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property. A spherical hand grenade about three inches in diameter was here produced, which being unscrewed in the center, showed an inner shell furnished with several nipples for percussion caps. The inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire. The shell or hand grenade on being thrown at any object would explode immediately it touched any object. Everything near it would be ignited. This internal machine was also explained to those persons named. Bowles told the witness that Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the two boats at Louisville in the spring, and also for a number of boats down the river in April or May. This Greek fire on breaking, he said, would ignite instantly or it might be made to ignite sometime afterward.

The order known as Dodd said, by Judge Bullitt and Mr. Kallus, to the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and Dodd wanted me to distribute a new pamphlet or ritual of the order throughout the State. The commands of the chiefs of the order were paramount to all other laws or orders, and were to be obeyed in opposition to any civil laws or orders of the Government.

The cross examination was lengthy. Stidger's testimony was strengthened, many new points against the prisoner and the order being developed. The witness had joined the order as a detective, but was supposed to be a bona fide member by the order. He had been assigned this work by Provost Marshal Jones, of Louisville. He did not give any opinion of his own as to Coffin's assassination, but Judge Bullitt's opinion. Dodd and others concurred in that opinion. He never met Coffin in lodges. He knew him, but did not communicate anything to him. Gatling was present at the meeting of the Order where Coffin's assassination was discussed. The witness was asked for a description of Milligan and Humphrey, which was quite correct.

In reference to the military character of the Order, he testified that he did not know, personally, that they were armed or drilled, but was told that at the West they were arming, while from the East they expected money. It extended over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky. Dodd told him that he was at Chicago at the meeting of July 20th, and said "we came to such conclusion there." Their design was to confine the war to Kentucky by marching their forces there and co-operating with the rebel forces against the Government, and join them at Louisville. It was a scheme in aid of the rebellion. Dodd and Bowles were confident of success. Dr. Athon counseled caution. He was present at the meeting of the Grand Council, June 14th. He advised delay until they were more thoroughly organized, and till they could see what they could do at the polls. The counsel asked the witness whether Athon did not counsel delay until they knew whether the election was to be controlled by bayonets. Witness replied: He said they should use their military power at the polls if the Government undertook to control them, and that there would be a time when it would be proper to use their military power against the Government, but it was best to wait till after the election. Athon so stated to me at his office. Judge Bullitt told me Athon gave him the same opinion. Before that Mike Bright, Jesse D. Bright's brother, had given Butler the same opinion. He thought twenty thousand men

could be raised in this State for insurrectionary movements. Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander in New York, February 22d.

The witness understood from Piper that Vallandigham had knowledge of this insurrectionary movement; had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control. The particular day to rise was to be designated by him. Witness did not know that he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago. The unwritten work of the order is its signs, &c., and its secret insurrectionary designs, and armed co-operation with the South. Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quality at any time the order would designate.

The committee of thirteen appointed on the 14th of July were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts to be as legal as those of the Council itself. Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel. Bowles said he was a member. Assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing needed. Bowles said they had tested Bocking, and sent him to Canada, and made him spend his money in testing this machine for the benefit of the Order, and to experiment with it for the destruction of Government property. Bowles, Dodd, Bullitt, and a chemist, experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

Without concluding the cross examination, the Commission adjourned to 2 P. M., on Thursday. Indianapolis, Sept. 30.—The Commission met pursuant to adjournment. The cross-examination of Felix S. Stidger, the Government witness, was commenced by J. W. Gordon, counsel for the Government. The witness had lived in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri for some years before engaging as a Government detective. His occupation was selling dry goods part of the time, but principally in following the trade of a carpenter and builder. He enlisted in the 15th Kentucky Volunteers, 1st division, 14th army corps; but was detailed as a clerk from the time of enlisting. He was in the army sixteen months. The name the witness assumed in his first interview with Dr. Bowles, at French Lick Spring, Ky., was J. J. Grundy. He told Dr. Bowles that he had been installed in the first, or vestibule degree of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, on which Bowles entered into a conversation and told the witness the plans and designs of the Order; that he (Bowles) was the military chief, and that a man by the name of Wright of St. Louis was the civil chief. The Order of which these men were chiefs was called the Order of the Sons of Liberty.

The witness had since met Bowles in the lodges where the ritual and colloquies of the Order have been going through with. All the members of the American Knights were not admitted into the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The latter Order was in all its essentials exactly like the Order of American Knights, but they admitted into the Order of the Sons of Liberty only such as were considered true to the principles of the Order and were deemed reliable and worthy of admission. The title of the Order was changed from O. A. K., to O. S. L., and some additions were made to the ritual of the Order, among which was the motto "Resistance to Tyrants is obedience to God," which was introduced as part of the colloquy or secret sign of recognition between members; the two persons pronouncing the alternate words. This motto was said by members, to have been introduced by Vallandigham. The New York committee had revised the ritual.

Dr. Bowles gave the witness a programme of the operations of the Order. Illinois was to furnish fifty thousand, and who were to concentrate at St. Louis, and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish thirty thousand; and these combined forces were to co-operate with Price, who was to invade Missouri with 20,000 men, and that the 100,000 in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish 40,000 to 60,000 men to co-operate with whatever force Ohio might send, and all these then to be thrown into Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force Jeff. Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckinridge, or whoever Jeff. Davis might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme which Bowles gave the witness on his first visit, in the early part of May, 1864. The object of witness visit to Bowles was to know what he knew of the conspiracy.

At Salem, Ind., he became acquainted with Heffren, who was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in an Indiana regiment. He told witness that he was expecting a commission in the Confederate forces then in Kentucky, and some of the forces of Forrest, who had disbanded after the massacre at Fort Pillow. He thought witness might be his commissioner. Before being introduced to Heffren, he had a conversation with John —, who spoke of Heffren as one of the Butternut tigers of that county. He said he had been at Indianapolis a few days before, consulting with H. H. Dodd about calling a meeting of the Grand Council of the State, and that it would be between the 13th and 17th of June. He further told witness that he and Dodd were the only two men who had a right to call the members of the Order together, and that it would number between 75,000 and 80,000 men. With this information, witness went to visit Dr. Bowles a second time. Bowles had been from home, but no one at the house knew where. Bowles had been to Indianapolis, where there had been a meeting of some of the chiefs of the Order. Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, Barrett, of Missouri, and some of the chiefs of Indiana, were there. The occupation on Sunday was testing and experimenting with this Greek fire in the basement of some building. This matter Bowles said they had got to answer perfectly.

At the Indianapolis meeting, Missouri was pledged for thirty thousand, and Illinois for fifty thousand to co-operate with Price. Indiana, Bowles said at that time, would furnish forty thousand. Before that he said they would furnish more. The witness became acquainted with Judge Bullitt by Dr. Bowles giving him a message to B. He met B. about the 31st of May. The message to Judge Bullitt was that Mr. Humphries was willing to take a Brigadier General's position, provided he could remain in the rear. [Laughter.] Bullitt said that was satisfactory. Bullitt said he had spent a great deal of money in this affair, and that he was willing to spend every cent he had, and that he hoped soon to be able to steal a good living from the d—d villains. Witness passed at this interview under the name of J. J. Grundy. With respect to this contemplated assassination of William Coffin, the United States detective, Judge Bullitt, Mr. Piper, Mr. Chambers, of Gallatin county, Kentucky; D. C. Whips, of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Kallus, and myself had a conference. Some others were present.

This was the first or second of June.

The witness told them that it was the decision of Dr. Bowles that Coffin should be murdered, or, as Bowles said, that as he had been instrumental in getting him into the Order, he ought to assist in getting him out of it. Bowles told witness to tell Dodd to set two men on his track, and that he was to be made away with. Dr. Gatling was present in Dodd's office when he was speaking of the murder of Coffin, but did not think he took part in it. He was invited to the house of William Harrison, and had some conversation about the order. About forty or fifty members were present.

At the Grand Council at Indianapolis on the 14th of June, Dodd said that if Coffin had penetrated the secrets of the Order, he ought to be made away with. Gatling was present at the Indianapolis meeting when they expressed a unanimous opinion that Coffin ought to be murdered. There was no vote taken on the subject. Dodd was the only one who volunteered to go to Hamilton to assist in the assassination of Coffin. McBride said he would like to go, but circumstances prevented this. McBride was a large fleshy man, of medium height, 40 years of age or more. Dodd, Bowles, and the witness went on the cars to Hamilton, and Milligan met them there, but they did not find Coffin. They spent nearly all of one day in Ristine's office, waiting for young Ristine to point out Coffin, should he pass. He saw Coffin in the latter part of the day; knew Coffin before, and merely feigned ignorance, did not know why the uprising failed, but got the programme from Dodd. Bullitt was arrested on Saturday, and Dodd gave witness the programme on Wednesday or Thursday of the same week.

Witness went to Bowles, who told him that they had agreed on it at Chicago. He understood that Bowles had a message from Dodd that the programme would not take place. That message was sent by a boy thirteen or fourteen years old, whom he knew. He met him between Paoli and Bowles' residence. Bowles said he might give consent to the uprising if they got the co-operation of the rebel Colonels, Jesse, Sippert and Walker, in Kentucky. Dodd confided in the insurrectionary scheme to but few. He said he talked freely about such matters only to Harrison and witness. He did not confide much in Voorhees, who seemed to be in the confidence of the organization. The rebel officer who got the work of the order in Kentucky was Colonel Anderson, of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, who knew Dr. Kallus, who gave him the vestibule and first degree. Witness gave him the second and third degrees by order of Kallus. Bowles stated that at the Republican bodies at Indianapolis, whose confidence he obtained, had said the Government would acknowledge the Confederacy if they were assured no Northwestern Confederacy would be formed. Piper had a communication for Bowles from Vallandigham, giving him the duty of releasing the prisoners at Rock Island. Capt. Hines, of Morgan's staff, was on Vallandigham's staff, and was detailed to release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper told witness this at Louisville, when in Kallus' office, on July 10th. Kallus, Harrison, Bowles, and Piper, told me the O. A. K. and Sons of Liberty were essentially the same Order.

In the direct examination again the witness stated that no intimation of a promise of reward had induced him to testify. Coffin's character as a detective was first revealed to him and the Order by Dr. Chambers, of Warsaw, Ky. The Order had four different names, but he knew only of the Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty. The witness then went through a portion of the unwritten book of the Order—the grips, signs, words and colloquies of the several degrees. Among the signs was that of the Southern Cross. At the time Bullitt was arrested he carried in his hand a satchel, which was quite heavy. Afterward the witness understood he had gold in it, having cashed one of his checks on Montreal, and having the other on his person.

Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, was sworn and examined as to whether certain letters to Dodd and Voorhees offered in evidence were in Vallandigham's hand writing. He identified them as such, because he had seen him write many letters and had received many from him. The council for the defense were satisfied on that point. The only letter of Vallandigham's yet admitted is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 31.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.: Dear Sir: That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton, Butler county, June 15. Be there and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

[Signed] C. L. VALL. Your letter with names received all right. Jos. Kirkpatrick, of N. Y. city, a dealer in arms, was sworn and examined in reference to purchase of arms shipped to J. J. Parsons & Co., of this city. He identified the arms found in Dodd's office, as those sold by him to a man who represented himself as Harris. They were marked by Harris who paid for them. "J. J. Parsons & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana." He sold him 290 revolvers, and contracted to furnish him 2,500 more and 135,000 pistol cartridges. He judged from what Harris said, that they were to be shipped to Mexico.

The Commission took a recess until two o'clock P. M. Afternoon Session.—Wm. Clayton, a witness for the Government, was then introduced. He resided in Warren county, Illinois; was a member of the Order of American Knights, and since that of the Order of the Sons of Liberty; was initiated into the three degrees, entered and continued in the Order in good faith; was admitted a member on the 1st of July, 1863. He was initiated by Dr. McCartney and a man by the name of Griffith, residing in Monmouth county, Illinois; couldn't remember the obligation he took on entering the Order, but had the ritual of the first degree of the O. A. K. The concluding portion of the obligation is as follows:

"I do further promise that I will, at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country, first of all against any Monarch, Prince, Power or Government which may be found in arms against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their free choice in accordance with, and founded upon the eternal principles of truth which I have first sworn on the vestibule and now in this presence do swear to maintain inviolate and defend with my life. This I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, without regard to the name, station, condition or designation of the invading or coercing power whether it shall arise from within or come from without, all this I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform, and keep with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these most solemn vows will be a sudden and shameful death, while my name shall be consigned to infamy."

while this sublime Order shall survive the wreck of time, and even until the last faithful brother shall have passed from earth to his services in the temple not made with hands."

Witness took the second degree, in the fall of 1863, and the third degree, in the spring of 1864. There was no essential difference between the O. A. K. and O. S. L. After he took the second degree in the O. A. K. the Order was changed to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The same officers controlled both Orders. He was still in the Order and met last, two weeks ago. The place of meeting was in the woods. He had held an office in the Order: namely, that of Lecturer of the Vestibule. The organization was first contemplated to bring the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization. Afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government, were said to be tyrannical; that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the Order expected to rise to maintain their rights.

The O. S. L. frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two thirds of the Order were armed, some with rifles, and others with revolvers and shot guns. The muster roll of their township was over one hundred. Dr. McCartney, who is the Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that there were forty thousand in the State of Illinois, well armed, and that they could depend upon eighty thousand in that State. There were about forty thousand in Missouri, twenty thousand being in St. Louis and the vicinity. The officers said that between May and June there was to be an invasion at three points into Ohio, to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana to be led by Longstreet, and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke or Price, and in case the rebels came into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends.

An assessment was made on the lodges for the purchase of arms. Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars. It was collected by Col. Barry, or Barrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada line by the Confederate authorities, but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line. It was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the supreme commander, C. L. Vallandigham. Next to him in command was Robert Holway, of Missouri. There were lieutenants and captains, or colonels, in the order, and a major general for each Congressional District. The penalty for divulging the secrets of the Order was death. Since the exposure of the Order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the Order was disposed to be quiet and do but little. The present invasion of Missouri was made known to the Order in its locality by one of Quantrell's men, who said that Price would be in Missouri by October 1st, and stay there until after election, and as much longer as he could. The Order in Illinois made no effort to assist him, he came in. The late exposures had stopped their operations. Their Temples met, but had quit drilling. The American Knights were organized in Illinois by P. C. Wright, of Mississippi or Louisiana, who came to Springfield, Ill., to a Mass Democratic Convention, June 17th, (1863), and organized lodges, and instituted a General Council, which appointed two officers for each county, to organize County Temples. Wright is editor of the New York News now. He sent a circular to our Lodge. A lithographed copy of this circular, dated January 18, 1864, in which he spoke of the News as the O. S. L.'s special organ, and asking their aid in circulating it, was identified by the witness as the same shown to the Lodge by Dr. McCartney, of Monmouth, Ill., the Grand Seigneur of the Warren county Temple. The witness gave the mode of testing a brother in the order. Without closing his testimony the Commission adjourned to 2 P. M. Monday.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on MONDAY, the 17th of October, 1864, and end on the 1st of March, 1865.

A full Course of Lectures will be given on all the branches as follows:

- On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.
 - On Chemistry and Pharmacology—By Prof. Wm. A. Aiken.
 - On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.
 - On Principles and Practices of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene—By Prof. Richard McSherry.
 - On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Christopher Johnston.
 - On Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—By Prof. Saml. C. Chew.
 - Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.
- During the continuance of the war, Military Surgery and Military Hygiene will be introduced as a regular part of the course. Matriculates of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principal operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment. The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge. The fees for the full course of Lectures are \$90; for Matriculation, \$5; and for Practical Anatomy, \$10. GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Frankfort Commonwealth copy one a week to amount of \$5, and send bill to office of the Daily Gazette, Baltimore, Md. Sept. 19, 1864-372.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months. BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practices of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine. LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine. J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty. LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw4t.

WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.—340.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depository United States, August 5, 1864—353—tw6t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. August 6, 1864—354—tw2t&w2t.

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY

STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLOUS

GOUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864—tw2tly-325.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY, SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120.

EXTRACT.

II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf., A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. (Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. Aug. 15, 1864—[Lon. Press.]—tw7ts-357.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1864, as runaways: one woman, black complexion, named EMMA, aged about 20 years; also FRANCIS, aged about 21 years, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Allen Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires. HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C. September 5, 1864.—wtwlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 5th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailer F. C. Aug. 17, 1864-359-wlm.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 7, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNITED ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. John Haly.

We publish the following commendatory notice from the Vevay (Indiana) Reveille, of our townsman, whose name heads this article. The number of fine and substantial buildings erected by Mr. Haly in our own city is evidence of his taste and skill as an architect, and the fidelity with which he has complied with his contracts. A man of his persevering industry, and good taste as an architect, will always command business, whether at home or abroad. We doubt not that our Hoosier friends, when they again have use for such a man as Mr. Haly, will be able to command his services. We understand that the Court House, of which our Indiana friend speaks so commendably, only costs \$30,000—a small sum for a fine Court House.

"The new Court House in this place is rapidly approaching completion. It is a building of which the citizens of the county may well be proud, being both beautiful and substantial. John Haly, of Frankfort, Ky., is the contractor. Dennis Haly is the Superintendent of the work. Understanding his business, and giving it his undivided attention, and employing none but the best mechanics, he has erected a building which is a credit to him, and which gives entire satisfaction to the County Commissioners and the rest of the people."

How stands the Case?

We should be very much gratified, if there were any way of arriving at the matter, to see a statement, made out in each county, as to how the case stands between the friends of President Lincoln and the friends of Gen. McClellan, in the employment of colored men as substitutes, and the enrollment of colored men to avoid the draft. We believe, if the facts could be arrived at, that it would be found that negroes have been employed in five cases to benefit anti-Union Democrats to one to benefit a Union man.

At last the Louisville Journal, the leading advocate of the anti-Union Democracy, has referred editorially to General Sheridan's victory in the Valley of Virginia, in commendatory terms. But it was done solely with the view of endeavoring to rob him of his laurels, to cast them at McClellan's feet! It has always been by appropriating other Generals' achievements that McClellan has been honored above his merits and deserving. Rosecrans's victory at Rich Mountain made McClellan commander of the army of the Potomac. The labors of Kearney, Richardson, Martindale, Hooker, Sumner, Warren, Meade, Buford and McDowell gave him, despite his blunders and mistakes, all the honors of the deeds achieved by the noble army under them. And now, out of service as he is, living on the \$450 per month he is drawing from the United States Treasury, without rendering an iota of service for it, his sycophants are for robbing Sheridan of his well earned laurels to add to the borrowed plumage of their favorite.

It has been a matter of surprise, that August Belmont, the Austrian Banker at New York, spent so much money to get McClellan nominated. He was the only man named for the Presidency that Belmont could manipulate. An exchange, in the following paragraph, throws some light on the subject, and in all probability is right:—

A PLOT TO MAKE THE NATION PAY THE REBEL DEBT.—There can be no doubt but McClellan has entered into a plot with Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds (who are the heaviest holders of Confederate bonds in Europe) that, in the event of his election, a dishonorable peace will be patched up, so that the United States will have to assume the debt of the bogus Government at Richmond!

Much has been said about the drafting of soldiers, and the enlistment of negroes. Had the men in the counties where groes and rebels and rebel sympathizers most abound, volunteered as promptly as they did in the mountains where few negroes are owned, and Unionists form the mass of the population, there would have been no need for drafting soldiers or enlisting negroes.

McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, says, very lucidly and grammatically that he will, if elected, "endeavor, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, to resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth." It is to be presumed that, by the word "our" he means the United States, not himself; for certainly his own position among those nations has never been very commanding, as they did not know such a man existed till—on the strength of Rosecrans's victories in West Virginia—he was called to the head of our armies. But why does he talk of our nation resuming its commanding position? When did it lose it? Any man of sense knows that our country stands higher now than she has ever before done. The settled determination to save the Republic, no matter what it may cost in time, treasure, or blood, and the immense resources which this war has developed, have attracted the attention of Europe, and caused a deep interest to be felt in our affairs, while the respect of freemen and patriots of every clime has been won by our patient endurance of the trials to which we have been subjected. No one can doubt, but that for the fear which this determination, and the power we have put forth for the suppression of this rebellion, have engendered in the governments of England and France, they would long since have recognized the Southern Confederacy, or otherwise interfered in our unhappy affairs. They are now farther from it than ever, and just in proportion to our revelation of power in this great contest are these nations becoming more and more careful in their actions towards us. No, it is not necessary to call McClellan to the Presidential chair that we may "resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth," under the present administration this position has been taken, and is now firmly established.

Mayor Gunther lately vetoed some resolutions passed by the Council of the city of New York, calling for a general illumination of the city in honor of the recent victories on land and sea, and thanking the gallant soldiers and sailors to whose efforts those victories were due. His reasons for this step are as offensive and indecent as they are unpatriotic. He says that the victories lately won by Farragut, Sheridan, and Sherman are not Union victories, and that Union men can not be expected to rejoice over them. He intimates—and so strongly that the intimation amounts to a declaration—that the defeats of the rebels, of which we have lately heard, are mere inventions of "papers in the employ of the Administration," not to be believed or rejoiced over. He objects to any exhibitions of joy at the triumph of the Union forces over such traitors as Davis, Lee, Hood, Beauregard, Early and their companions in their infamous crime, because the effect of these rejoicings will be to acknowledge that these are victories over enemies.

Mayor Gunther looks upon them as friends, and wishes us to be very careful not to hurt their tender feelings! He also regards the proposed demonstration as a political move—all that is proposed is a rejoicing over the late victories of the Union arms—and fearing that it is a snare for the "Democracy," refuses to give it his sanction! Now, we have only called attention to this because Mayor Gunther is a representative man of the "Democratic party," was President of the McClellan ratification meeting held in New York, and is McClellan's intimate friend, and one of his chief advisers. But for this, the actions and sayings of C. Godfrey Gunther are not worthy of a thought—the trash and base insinuations of his letter might pass unnoticed; but as McClellan's intimate friend and supporter his views become important.

A large meeting of the merchants and business men of Philadelphia was held in that city, on the evening of September 30, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Union party, and pledging their support. Of the one hundred and fifty gentlemen who acted as officers of the meeting, seventy-one voted against Mr. Lincoln at the last election. The North American declares that nearly every Philadelphia merchant who voted for Bell and Everett and against Mr. Lincoln will now vote for him, and work for the Union cause. These men evidently do not think that our country is on the eve of financial ruin, and that "the condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital," call for a change of Administration, that we may "return to a sound financial system." On the contrary, they assert "that not only the liberties and institutions of our country, but also the financial and commercial stability which are so important to the welfare of our people, would be greatly jeopardized by the substitution of new men and new measures, for those which have been long tried and well approved."

For a week or two there has been in circulation rumors that Georgia had proposed peace terms to the Government. These rumors were doubtless put forth by anti-Union leaders for effect. But the Governor of Georgia has put a quietus upon them, by publishing a statement that there is no truth in the report, as far as he and the other authorities of Georgia are concerned.

Capt. Dunn of the Provost Guard, and a man named Livingston, of the Military Police, at Louisville, have got themselves into trouble, by most infamous practices in their respective offices: kidnapping negroes and selling them as substitutes in the army in Indiana, &c., thereby defrauding this State and the Government. We hope they will be summarily and severely punished.

The Kentucky fugleman says the President promised on the application of Mr. Aaron Harding and Col. Wolford, that he would issue a proclamation

"Guaranteeing non-interference with the election in Kentucky on the part of the Federal military authorities or soldiery against the conservatives, if Gov. Bramlette would issue one guaranteeing non-interference on the part of the troops and citizens of the State against the friends of the Administration. Gov. Bramlette, * * * promptly issued a proclamation which was everything that the President could pretend to desire."

It seems strange to us, that Mr. Harding and Col. Wolford should make such an application to the President. The Federal military authorities or soldiery, to our knowledge or belief, have never interfered in the elections in this State; or if they did, it was only on a call, by the authorities of the State, on the commander of the Department. The President probably never heard of it.

But, why was the application made? Had the Kentucky "conservatives" in Congress determined last June to come a Napoleonic coup d'etat over their Union constituents? And as Mr. Harding and his colleagues, Messrs. Mallory, Clay, Wadsworth, &c., had forsaken the Union party and joined the anti-Union Democratic party of Wickliffe, Harney, Heady, and company, did he and Col. Wolford design to entrap the President into a movement that would aid them in that coup d'etat.

Captain Heady charges that Mr. Harding was elected to Congress over him by the interference of the military in the election. Does not his application to the President, after his apostasy, indicate that Heady's charge was true, so far as that the declaration of martial law, by Gen. Burnside, on the application of Gov. Robinson, Prentice & Co., may have deterred expatriated traitors from voting, and thus secured the election of Harding; and that Mr. Harding now wanted the votes of those he and the Journal, in the canvass of 1863, denominated traitors and rebels to aid in carrying the State for the nominees of the Chicago disunion Convention? It looks so to us.

As to the proclamation issued by the Governor,—which the Kentucky anti-Union fugleman declares "was every thing that the President could pretend to desire,"—when was it issued? And how can the people know that it "was every thing the President could pretend to desire?" We have only one side of the story; and that through the polluted and polluting channel of the fugleman. "There are two sides to every story," and we guess the people will not take merely one side to base their opinion upon; especially when it comes to them through such a questionable channel.

What is the matter with the Louisville Journal? It is getting as nervous about the freedom of elections as any old maid about some fair neighbor girl having beaux. In one breath it says Kentucky is going for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees by an inconceivably large majority—some twenty to one over the Union ticket. In the next it piles question upon question, as to whether the election is to be free? We guess the Kentucky fugleman of the anti-Union Democracy is scared! It is all gals, about the anti-Union Democracy with the traitor Pendleton and the treasonable Chicago platform going to walk over Kentucky rough shod. Many good loyal people would vote for McClellan himself; but they can not and will not gulp down Pendleton—the associate of Vallandigham, Seymour, Wood, &c., and the pet of Judah P. Benjamin and Jeff Davis—and the Chicago platform. The fugleman sees and appreciates this fact, and it is now paving the way for its apology to the people for its monstrous misstatements about the anti-Union Democratic prospect. "That's what's the matter."

As to a "free election," we can tell the anti-Union fugleman and its satellites, that the election will be free to all loyal voters; but that rebels and rebel sympathizers who have expatriated themselves will not and should not be permitted to vote.

TURNED UP.—We see by a letter in the Louisville Journal that Hon. Garrett Davis has turned up in Wayne county, Indiana, amongst those friends of peace—the Quakers, or more properly, Friends! Our old friends appear to have undergone, in his whole intellectual nature, a radical change. But a few years ago he was a small specimen of the God of War. He challenged Capt. Simms to mortal combat, and, we believe, went out to fight him. In 1861, he issued proposals to raise a company of old men, to be led by him against the whole traitor Confederacy; and was a rampant war man to crush the rebellion, and was almost "spilling" for a fight! But a change has come over his dream! Powell has fascinated him. He is now a peace man; has taken up the cast off banner of the "white rag party" of Humphrey Marshall, Hodge, Preston, and company, and gone off to the associations of the Quakers in Indiana! Alas! alas! for the aberrations of the once gallant brave!

British Hypocrisy Exemplified.

We do not know that we ever witnessed a better exemplification of British hypocrisy than is exhibited in the following paragraphs, which appear together just as we copy them, in a despatch giving the foreign news by the last steamer:—

PARIS.—The Herald's London letter says: "A gigantic petition is now receiving signatures to go to the President and people of the United States, praying for peace. It will probably have a million signatures."

PRACTICE.—Two cargoes of railroad iron are to be shipped during the next ten days, and contracts are all completed for giving the Southerners a complete supply of iron. It goes through Wilmington.

Military News.

There is but little military news of importance. We presume the heavy rain storms of the 4th and 5th have prevented the telegraph lines from operating. From Tennessee we learn that Forrest, alarmed by a rise in the Tennessee river, is endeavoring to make good his escape. The railroad to Pulaski is working again. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad continues in operation. Forrest has not accomplished much by his raid.

The latest advices from Gen. Sheridan, are that he is again on the march, with a fortnight's supplies. He continues to drive the rebels wherever they make a stand.

From Missouri there is a report that the rebels had captured a freight train on the Pacific railroad, and taken from it eight hundred Sharp's rifles. No military movements reported.

No new movements in front of Richmond.

Soldiers voting in the Army.

The following wise and proper General Order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the United States army. Our State law also provides for a just and fair election, as well as for the punishment of any officer or other person who endeavors to restrain or intimidate soldiers from voting for the persons they prefer.

In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among the soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching election, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

1. One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive or by State Committees of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive, or the Chairman of the said Committee, shall receive from this department a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated.
2. Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may receive passes on application to the Adjutant General to be present on the day of election to see that the election is fairly conducted.
3. No political speeches, harangues, or canvassing among the troops will be permitted.
4. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.
5. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, or interfere with the freedom of the election, or make any false or fraudulent return will be deemed guilty of an offence against good order and military discipline, and will be punished by summary dismissal or court martial.

In one of Sir Walter Scott's letters, published in his biography by Lockhart, we find this passage:

"If a man of honor is unhappy enough to entertain opinions inconsistent with the service in which he finds himself, it is his duty at once to resign his commission; in acting otherwise he disgraces himself for ever."

It would be well for General McClellan to listen to this voice from the past which finds its echo in every honorable mind, and to apply it to his own case. A military man, and paid as such, and owing all that he is, too to the present war for our Union, he yet holds opinions entirely inconsistent with the service in which he is engaged, and stands on a platform which denounces the war as a failure and demands peace on any terms.

We have been asking War Democrats to read what the rebel journals have been saying in reference to their candidate McClellan. Let us now gather inspiration from the illustrious dead, and ask them to read the following extract from the speech of the late Senator Douglas:

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Compare these words of a dead statesman—a man whom you profess to venerate and love—with the timid counsels of the hesitating McClellan and the bold declarations of that "satisfied" disloyalist, Fernando Wood. "Judge ye whom ye will serve."

Some years past Prof. Espy, of Philadelphia, promulgated the theory that heat superinduced rain; and that, consequently, in time of a drought the kindling of large fires, or setting the woods on fire would certainly bring rain. We have had some six or seven days' rain. Was it caused by the Governor setting the mountains all in a blaze, as the Louisville Journal said he was going to do?

The rebellion is near its last gasp, as the hand of the nation has it by the throat. One more clutch and it will writhe in mortal pangs. We are asked, just at this juncture to relax the grasp of the Government, to do all in our power to enfeeble and enervate its military arm, deprive it of its strength, arrest its descending bold, and give it time to recuperate. Who but a madman or a traitor can counsel such a suicidal course?—*Louisville Journal*, August 3, 1863.

The above has only the fault of having been written a year too soon. It is very much to the purpose just now. As we turn over the files of the Journal we look with ever fresh and ever growing admiration at the prescience which could foresee events and forecast opinion with such accuracy in the midst of murky and turbulent times. The gifted seer of the Journal gave us more than a year ago, an impressive and faithful outline sketch of the characteristic doctrines of the McClellanites. We shall publish further extracts therefrom in due time.—*Louisville Union Press*.

Where is Laz. W. Powell and Garrett Davis, that they are not travelling over the State canvassing for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees?

The Louisville Journal enters into a labored defence and apology for McClellan holding on to his commission in the army, and drawing his \$5,000 a year without rendering any service therefor. Stripped of the verbiage in which the defence is clothed, it amounts to this: McClellan is out of employment suitable to his blood, and he must have some pension to live on; therefore he must live off the United States Treasury. What say the people? What say the soldiers? How many thousands of the soldiers and people who have served the country well and nobly, now out of employ, have to look to their own resources, and not to the Government for the means of living?

When Fremont was nominated by the Cleveland Convention, he promptly resigned his commission in the army. But McClellan holds on to his commission and his \$5,000 a year, and keeps his staff holding on to their salaries of \$150 to \$200 per month, but not rendering a moment's service for the money they are drawing from the Treasury. The people have to pay these salaries! What of that? McClellan, like Pendleton, is a "blooded man!"

"Free Ballot and Free Fight!"

Hon John Wentworth, who is a candidate for Congress, in Chicago, recently said in one of his speeches:

A few nights ago, a procession went through this city bearing a motto "Free ballot or free fight." They had them both in Maine and Atlanta, and they are going to get them all through the campaign. We have carried Maine, Vermont, Atlanta and the Shenandoah Valley—four instances of ballots and bayonets. (Prolonged cheers.)

The fall of Atlanta has modified McClellan's letter of acceptance and frightened Pendleton so he has not been able to write his. (Loud applause.) George! you are a railroad man, and it's dangerous to stand on the platform. (Immense applause.) Pendleton has taken warning and ain't going to stand on the platform. It is somewhat strange that news from Atlanta will cause a political party to die, and news from the Shenandoah orders the coffin.

A SOLDIER ON "PEACE" MEN.—General Alvin P. Hovey said, in a late speech in Indiana:

"If I had the power here I wouldn't let one single man, woman or child, speak or print, or publish one single word of treason. That is my creed. I have good reason to be ultra. I have marched with your brave boys; have seen their blood crimson many a battle field, and marked the green graves of the fallen. The memory of their sufferings and their heroism is indelibly graven on my heart, and on the heart of every loyal American. These poor soldiers, toil worn, bleeding, falling, wrapped in their blankets as a winding sheet, have fallen heroically, while these cowardly hypocrites have cried peace."

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, October 4, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Miller v Bell, Clark; affirmed.
Wurts v McCallister, Greenup; affirmed.
Lowe et ux v Childers, Grant; reversed.
Batterton v Ware et ux, Bourbon; reversed.
Spink's heirs v Lewis, et al Nelson; reversed.

ORDERS.
Steen v Clarke, Fulton; continued.
Davidson v Howell, Fulton; continued.
Stevens v Winston, Fulton; continued.
Peyton v Commonwealth, Montgomery; Williams heirs on petition, Montgomery; Ferrill's ad'r v Evans, Metcalfe; Kirk & Leet v Cowgill, Fulton; Southern bank of Ky. v White & Mahan, Fulton; were submitted on briefs.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs to Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—32d—6m.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls. August 16, 1864—tw & 1m—38s

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 20, 1864.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$60.—payable half on admission.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—35s—1w1m.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUB, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KENZEL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade. Apply for Circulars to the Principal, D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky.

August 17, 1864.—tw1m*

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions, the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.

The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses.

Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed to the Principal, GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF

English, the Ancient Classics, and

the Mathematics,

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks,

On Monday, the 28th of September,

TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100 payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal. Aug. 26—tw12th Sept.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$120 00
Tuition in primary branches.....15 00
Tuition in Common English branches.....20 00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin..... 25 00
Music on Piano..... 30 00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.
For further information address the Principal. August 17, 1864—35s—tw1m*

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!! Lost!!!!

CHARLES CLEMENT, aged 21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black beard, slim build, and dressed in black pants, white shirt, and small boys hat, left home on the 25th day of July, 1864, in a deranged state of mind from epilepsy. He was seen on the train from this place to Lexington, on the morning of the 26th of July, from Gillman's Station. He may be some where along the railroad or in Frankfort or Lexington.

Any officer or other person seeing such a person and letting me know where I can find him, shall be liberally rewarded. He has often during the night, can tell his name when asked.

J. W. CLEMENT,
Lexington, Ky., No. 2 Court Place.
Sept. 16, 1864—w & 1m—36s.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 2d, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

